

THE PROVINCIAL
EXHIBITION ANNUAL,
A GUIDE TO THE SHOW GROUNDS,
AND
HAND BOOK FOR THE CITY OF OTTAWA,
1875.

(A Circulation of Twenty Thousand Copies Guaranteed.)

PUBLISHED WITH THE APPROBATION OF THE COUNCIL
OF THE
AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.
BY
ALEX. ROBERTSON, 412 RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA.



PRICE 5 cents.

OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.

1875.

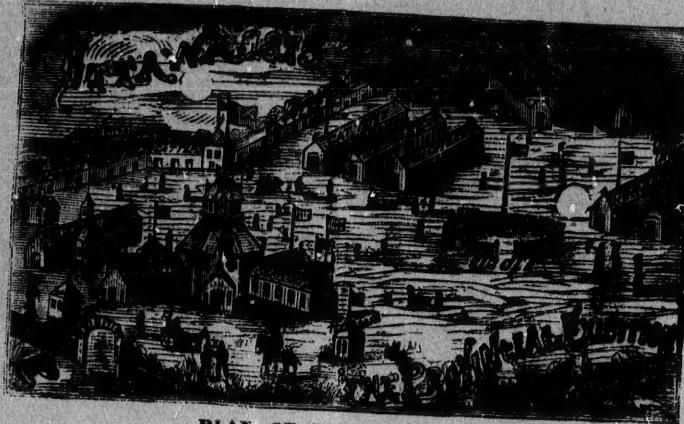
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1884

H A N D B O O K

FOR THE

CITY OF OTTAWA.

Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion of Canada, is situated on the right or south bank of the Ottawa River, distant from the present head of Ocean navigation, Montreal, 128 miles; from Kingston, at the foot of the great lakes 95 miles, and from the frontier towns of Prescott and Brockville, 54 and 60 miles, respectively. With all these points it is connected by rail or water route. Ottawa owes its importance not alone to its political position but also to its being the commercial *entrepôt* of the vast district known as

THE OTTAWA VALLEY.

The Ottawa, or Grand River, has its rise among a chain of lakes near the height of land south of Hudson's Bay, and from its source flows for 300 miles in a S.-W. direction till it empties its waters into lake Temiscamingue in lat. 47° N., issuing from which it suddenly changes its course and flowing to the S.-E. forms for a long distance the boundary between Ontario and Quebec and finally joins the St. Lawrence above the Island of Montreal. During this course, over 700 miles in length, the Ottawa River receives the water of 30 first-class tributaries some of which, like the Gatineau, are over 400 miles in length, and drains an area of 80,000 square miles. Of this vast territory the portion north of lake Temiscamingue is little known; and regarding the southern portion of it the most mistaken ideas exist. In general it is regarded as an inhospitable land, valuable only for the timber of its forests and the skins of the beasts they harbor,—or some, better informed may point to a future source of wealth in undeveloped minerals. But as an agricultural country of great value in many parts, few speak of the Ottawa Valley. This is far from just. Although the forest produce has been and long must be the mainstay of the country, and in the developement of the unsurpassable deposits of iron, marble, plumbago, mica and other minerals with which the region abounds the speculator sees a source of wealth which he is ready to proclaim to the world; still, between these two gigantic interests agriculture has firmly, though unassumingly, held its own and in proportion to its inhabitants can shew as much thoroughbred stock and as fine grain and root crops as any portion of Ontario or Quebec.

THE CITY.

The City of Ottawa dates its first settlement as recently as 1827, only 48 years ago, at which time Col. By began the construction of the Rideau Canal. The land at the time was a waste and shortly before, the late Mr. Nicholas Sparks considered himself ill used at having to take 100 acres of it and a yoke of oxen in payment of \$200. He lived however to see that farm the site of a city, the seat of Government and assessed at over \$10,000,000. The works of the Canal brought laborers and their families to the ground, their wants brought small traders, and soon a village sprung up, which was called, on compliment to the Officer in charge, By-town. A mile from the mouth of the Canal, the Falls of the Chaudiere necessitated stoppages of timber on its way down stream, and also of the raftsmen, and this became a source of increased trade to the young village. Later on, speculative parties began to utilize the same falls of water power and so the village grew till in 1854 it was incorporated as

the City of Ottawa. In 1856 the Parliament of old Canada (Ontario and Quebec), tired of a perambulating seat of government, and unable to fix upon a permanent one, referred the matter to the decision of their Sovereign, and the result was that Ottawa, being inland from the American frontier, and on the boundary of the two provinces, was fixed on as the future Capital. Plans for buildings for the Legislature were at once prepared and the work of erecting them begun. In 1865, the Government Departments took up their offices in Ottawa. Political importance attaching to the place, it then attracted many enterprising men from all parts of the Country. The resources of the district became better known, new branches of trade sprang up, and the City has since progressed with fairy-like rapidity.

ITS PRESENT CONDITION.

Ottawa at present occupies an area of 1,829 acres, valued by the assessment of the current year at \$11,584,795, and has a population of about 30,000. In form it may be called a peninsula, having the Rideau River on its North-Eastern boundary and the Ottawa River on its North-Western limit. Its streets vary in width from 66 feet to 100 feet, averaging over a mile in length each and laid out at right angles to each other. For municipal purposes it is divided into five wards, each of which returns three members annually to the Board of Aldermen by whom, with the Mayor, the affairs of the City are controlled.

In Legislative matters the City returns two members to the Dominion Parliament and one to the Local Legislature of Ontario.

The Police force, though paid by the Corporation are under the management of the board of Commissioners consisting of the Mayor of the City, the Police Magistrate and the Judge of the County of Carleton. The immediate direction of the body is under the Chief of Police, the force at his command being 2 sergeants, 18 men, 1 market constable and 2 railway men, the latter being paid by the Railway companies. Looking at the large area of ground these men have to guard, both day and night, and coupling it with the fact that serious crime seldom if ever is committed with impunity, one is forced to the conclusion that Ottawa is a law-abiding place and its Police force an efficient body.

THE WATER WORKS.

The Water supply is derived from works only recently completed, which are the property of the municipality but managed by a board of five commissioners elected by the ratepayers annually. They were commenced in 1872 and water first let into the pipes in November 1874. Up to the present time they have cost \$800,000, the commissioners having so far laid 30 miles of pipe, erected 260 hydrants for fire purposes and put in 2500 services for private use. The system adopted is a modification of the Holly system, piston pumps being used instead of the Holly Rotary. The supply is drawn from the Ottawa River some distance North West of the corporation limits, the Pump house, Testing house and other buildings of the works being located close to Pooley's Bridge at the Western end of the City. They are all very substantial and neat in appearance, being of blue limestone with cut dressings of the same material.

The pumps at present in use consist of two sets, three pumps in each set, but a third set is now in course of being put in. The present average consumption of water is 1,000,000 gal. *per diem* with an ordinary pressure of 85 lbs. to the square inch. The capacity of the present pumps is however, estimated at six times the present average consumption. During fires extra pressure is put upon the mains according to the number of hydrants in use, it being found that each hydrant reduces the pressure five lbs.

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FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Department of Ottawa, only recently organized, is perhaps the most efficient in the Country. It is under the management of the Fire and Light Committee of the City Council, but immediately directed by the principal Executive Officer, the Chief of the Brigade. Besides the hydrants all through the City, he has at his command the following steam Fire Engines:—“The Conqueror,” English, 1,250 gals. per minute capacity; “The Chaudière,” Canadian, 650 gals.; “Union,” American, 400 gals.; the “John Heney,” American, 500 gals., and the “John Fillmore,” American, 400 gals. In addition to this, five “reel” stations are distributed through the City with a paid force on duty day and night. The men at these posts sleep in their clothes, the horses are kept always in harness and the reels can be put on the road in from 7 to 14 seconds after the alarm is first heard. The hose from the reels attached to the hydrants is calculated to be sufficient to cope with ordinary fires, and it is only on a second alarm that the steamers are expected to turn out. Chanteloup’s fire alarm telegraph has also been introduced through the City attached to the bells of the principal buildings as well as to gongs in the fire stations and the water works, so that on discovery of a fire, a general and distinct alarm can be instantly given. Besides the force above enumerated two volunteer companies of Hooks are at the Chief’s command. They will, however, soon give way to a paid body and salvage corps, and fire escapes will also be added to the present equipment of the force. The amount of hose now in the hands of the Brigade is about 12,000 feet. Till the reorganization of the Brigade, a fire once started in Ottawa was almost beyond control, but now it is a rare thing for one to make even temporary headway.

THE STREET LAMPS.

The lighting of the City although under the management of a committee of the City Council is chiefly performed by the Ottawa Gas Company, a private body incorporated in 1854 with a capital of \$200,000. Their pipes now extend through all the leading streets with extensions to the village of New Edinburg. The hitherto high price of coal in Ottawa has prevented till now the general use of gas in private houses. The works of the Company are situated on King street, they are plain but substantial buildings and constructed on the most approved manufacturing principles. This Company also supplies the Government Buildings and Rideau Hall, the seat of the Governor-General, with light. The average consumption of gas is now 16,000,000 cubic feet per annum; the lights employed by the City number 217. In some localities where the gas pipes have not been laid coal oil has been successfully used for street lamps.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The sanitary affairs of the City are in the hands of a Committee of the Council, the Board of Health, of which the present Mayor has long been an active and valuable member. The work of this body in the past has been a most difficult one, owing to the general absence of drainage in all parts of the City, the cost of anything like an adequate system of sewerage in a place covering the amount of ground occupied by Ottawa, a large portion of the required excavations being in rock, was more than the corporation dared propose. Last year, however, the matter was successfully taken in hand, the funds provided and the drains are being rapidly constructed. An efficient medical health officer has been appointed in the person of Dr. Lynn with four inspectors who make periodical inspections of all premises in the City. Taken all in all, Ottawa may be considered about the healthiest City in Canada, and will undoubtedly be so when the works now in progress are completed.

“ROUND TOWN.”

To get about Ottawa the stranger would do well to bear in mind the following facts. In nearly all cases the streets are laid out at right angles to each other and

run North and South and East and West. The numbering of the streets so far as it has been completed is on the following principle. In streets running North and South the odd numbers are on the East side of the street and even numbers on the West, the numbers running from the North end. Streets running East and West have their odd numbers on the North and even numbers on the South side and are numbered from the Canal. The Canal may be said to divide the City into two parts, the portion lying to the West of it being known as Centre and Upper Town. The flat section of the City to the North-East of the Canal is known as Lower Town, and the rising ground to the South-East is called Sandy Hill. In Lower Town the principal places of business, consisting of retail stores, will be found on Sussex and Rideau streets which run at right angles to each other, the latter running up to Sandy Hill. This locality is chiefly occupied by private residences and is looked on as the fashionable quarter of the City, Daly street being its central point. In Centre and Upper Town, Sparks and Wellington streets are the chief business thoroughfares, the latter being in reality a continuation Westward of Rideau street. This road is, combining the two streets named, three miles in length with a width of 99 feet, and promises to be the handsomest street in Canada. The Government Buildings all front on it and most of the banks have their offices on the South side of it. In the South part of Upper Town several handsome streets of private residences are rapidly filling up; those in Maria, Gloucester and Lisgar streets being most noteworthy. The proportion of freeholders to the population in Ottawa is unusually large, land having been easily got on long terms, and from steady increase in value being regarded as a safe investment.

THE PUBLIC GROUNDS

of the capital are as yet in their infancy, and although provision has been made for squares and parks in several quarters of the city, little has been done towards putting the reserves into order. The Dominion Government possesses in the city the three locations which must prove the pleasure resorts of the citizens. First among them is "Barrack Hill" ("Parliament Hill," now usually called,) on which the Government buildings stand and which with its sister bluff "The Major's Hill," on the east side of the canal, which divides them both, commands a series of views of unrivalled beauty. In speaking of the Government buildings it will be necessary to refer to these localities more fully. The third reserve in possession of the Government is "Cartier Square," set aside for military purposes and named after the late Sir George E. Cartier who was Minister of Militia at the time of its reservation. It is situated on the East side of Elgin Street close to the central point of the city, and during the summer months affords an excellent recreation ground for the smaller base ball, cricket, lacrosse and other clubs of the locality. Anglesea Square, in a densely settled part of Lower Town is a well selected site for a public garden. Beyond fencing it in, no improvements have been made on it, but even in its present state, it is a valuable breathing reserve for the surrounding population. Considering the sparseness of the population in Ottawa till within the last few years, and the natural advantages the city possesses in surrounding waters and open country, it need be no matter of surprise that the squares have received so little attention, but, rather that they have received any attention at all.

THE RIDEAU CANAL

from the construction of which the Capital dates its existence, deserves more than a passing notice in a handbook of Ottawa. The American war of 1812 had taught the British Government the necessity of making water communication between the head of Ocean navigation at Montreal and the foot of lake navigation at Kingston by other means than that of the frontier route of the St. Lawrence River. To accomplish this end, Colonel By, of the Royal Engineers, proposed utilizing the Grand River from Montreal to Ottawa and the construction of an artificial channel from

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Ottawa to Kingston. Between the two last named points lay a series of small lakes and streams which Colonel By resolved to utilize for his purpose. His design was not to cut a channel, but by the construction of dams to produce a backwater flood deed enough to float transport barges. Under his superintendence the work was begun in September 1826 and completed in August 1832 at a cost of \$4,000,000. The total length of the Canal is 127 miles in which distance it traverses 20 townships. Twenty-four dams acting as breakwaters are built along its course, the longest close to Ottawa being 1,616 feet long and the shortest at Hartwell lock 118 feet long. The highest level of the water is 84 miles from Ottawa and 43 miles from Kingston. The rise between these points is 292 feet overcome by 32 locks, while a descending series of 12 locks brings vessels down 165 feet to the level of the Kingston terminus. It is not improbable that an enlargement of the canal will be made at an early date, as the Government possess reserve lands on either bank and the trade of the district it traverses has far outgrown its capacity. At the time of its construction nothing but the dogged energy of Colonel By could have completed the work few of the authorities of the time understanding the value of it. On more than one occasion the projector was as good as ordered to stop the work, but in spite of all he went bravely on till the last lock was completed. It is not to be wondered at that old residents of the Capital, many of whom came among or with the first workmen on the canal fondly cherish its old name Bytown and the remembrance of the gallant Colonel. At his death Colonel By left a large property now within the limits of the city. It was then worth very little money though of late small building lots upon it have sold for thousands of dollars. For many years the Courts could not decide upon the rightful heir and as the property grew in value so did the claimants in number till a valuable estate seemed in a fair way to be eaten up in law costs. Fortunately for all parties concerned, the proprietorship has been amicably arranged and the property hitherto useless has been put into the market. There are still about Ottawa not a few who remember the first coming of Colonel By's workmen to the site of the city, when its best populated portions were excellent shooting grounds with snipe more plenty than residents even now. To the ordinary eye nothing then existed to indicate the position which Mr. Spark's then despised farm would so soon obtain.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS,

the finest edifices in the Dominion, perhaps on the North American continent, occupy a site worthy of their design. They are erected in a central portion of the city, on a plateau some 27 acres in extent 150 feet above the level of the Ottawa. On its eastern boundary this splendid bluff overlooks the series of locks by which the Rideau Canal empties into the Ottawa River, to the North its precipitous banks rise above the River and to the West and South it opens upon the wide avenues of Bank and Wellington streets. From the water the bluff presents an imposing appearance rising abruptly from the water's edge and clothed with dense foliage from its base to its summit. In the early days of Bytown, it was used as a parade ground for the small detachments of troops quartered in the town, and on it, close to where the present flagstaff stands, were quarters for the men. From this circumstance it received the name of "Barrack Hill" a title which among old residents it still retains. Two years ago the old building was destroyed by fire, and though regretted by some as an old landmark was more deplored for the destruction of valuable papers connected with the Pacific Railway Survey which it contained.

The buildings on the hill are generally known as the Eastern, Western and Central blocks. The last named contains the Legislative Chambers and parliamentary Offices and Library, the other two being devoted to the Government departments.

THE CENTRAL BLOCK

stands on the Northern portion of the bluff, its rear overlooking the Ottawa River and the county of Ottawa, Quebec, on its Northern shore.

The main entrance faces Wellington Street, to which the building presents a frontage of 472 feet. The style is Gothic of the 12th century, modified to suit the climate of Canada. The main facade presents a centre and two wings, its long lines broken by seven towers with truncated roofs surmounted with iron work. The central tower which is very richly finished, has an altitude of 220 feet and projects its own width from the building. The body of the building is two stories, forty feet high, crowned with truncated roofs with iron ornamental finishings. The main entrance is beneath the central tower, the lower portion of which is arched forming a portico sufficient to admit the largest carriage. The principal material used in the building is a cream colored sandstone from the adjoining township of Nepean. It is soft in appearance but very hard and difficult to work. For carved work, the Ohio sandstone has been extensively used, and to give variety of coloring the red Potsdam sandstone has been adopted for the arches over the doors and windows. Passing through the main entrance the visitor enters a lofty vestibule supported in the centre by a colonade of handsome sandstone pillars. From this spacious antechamber stone stairways lead right and left, the former to the portion of the building occupied by the Senate and the latter to that used by the House of Commons. Following the right hand stairway

THE SENATE CHAMBER

is reached by means of the lobby. This is a wide corridor running round the entire chamber and hung with the portraits of the former Speakers of the Upper branch of the Legislature. The chamber itself is a handsome room eighty feet by 45 feet, the same dimensions as the British House of Peers. The floor is surrounded by a handsome gallery thrown back over the lobbies, the roof fifty feet in length being supported on handsome clustered columns of polished marble taken from quarries not far from Ottawa. The principal light of the building is from the roof which is open, of richly carved timber with glass set in. Handsome mullioned windows, however, surround the galleries which are filled with elaborate designs in stained glass. The entire furnishings of the Senate Chamber are in scarlet. At the upper end is the vice regal throne having on either side of it, marble busts of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra. At the lower end facing the throne is a full length statue of Her Majesty. All three of these are from the chisel of Mr. Marshal Wood. At this lower end of the room is also a full length oil portrait of the Queen in her state robes. This picture has long hung in the Canadian Legislative Halls and was with difficulty saved from destruction in 1849, when a mob burned the Parliament building in Montreal. In rear of the Chamber is the smoking-room, reading-room and private apartments of the Speaker. The rest of the ground floor in this half of the building is used as Office Committee rooms and apartments for the Usher of the Black Rod. In the basement will be found the refreshment and dining-rooms, on the way to which may be seen the corner stone of the building which was laid in 1860 by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The upper story is entirely devoted to offices and committee-rooms.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

in dimensions and structure is identical with the Senate Chamber. Since Confederation the number of representatives has so increased as to render a change necessary in the arrangement of the seats. The acoustic properties of the Hall were also found deficient, with a view to improve which the room has been lined with green cloth and to facilitate the work of the reporters of the Debates a gallery for their special use has been erected just above the Speaker's chair. As in the Senate portion of the building the ground floor is devoted to offices, reading and smoking rooms, apartments for the Speaker and Sergeant-at-Arms, the Parliamentary Post Office and such like uses. The Telegraph Companies are also provided with office room. Those who take any interest in such matters will do well visit the furnace rooms in which the heating and ventilating apparatus is situated. They will be found in rear of the

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main blding through a doorway in the east lobby of the House of Commons. In these lobbies will also be found a series of oil portraits of the former Speakers of the Assembly. The Picture gallery, as the joint property of both Houses, is situated between them with access to it from the lobbies of both Chambers. Pending the construction of the Library proper it is occupied as the library and in its present crowded state little idea can be formed of what its appearance will be when devoted to its proper purpose. Through the Picture Gallery will be the main entrance to the new Library now in course of completion. The splendid collection which the catalogue shews can not be seen or appreciated in its present quarters which are cramped and confined, and distributed through a number of small rooms never intended for their present use.

THE EASTERN BLOCK

is to the educated eye the most attractive of the three buildings. If it lacks the imposing appearance and commanding position of the Parliamentary Block, the graceful proportions of its western and southern facades compensate for these accidental drawbacks. The former facing the square has a frontage of 318 feet and the latter fronting Wellington Street is 260 feet in length. The principal entrance is under the main tower at the south-west angle of the block, facing Elgin Street. In the centre of the western front is a handsome portico over the entrance of the Governor General whose suite of offices is in the second storey of the building. In the same wing also will be found the Privy Council offices. The Council Chamber itself is a very handsome room commanding magnificent views of the River. Its ceiling is heavily moulded and finished with rich fresco-work. The furniture made expressly for it at the time of Confederation is of oak, elegant in design and handsomely carved. The interior finishing of the Departmental buildings is plain though all in good taste and in excellent keeping with the exterior of the building. The work is most substantial and the lower floors completely fire-proof. The corridors and surbases are all of concrete and the stairways of stone with iron balustrades. In the tower large tanks are kept constantly filled with water which is carried to every part of the building, and an ample appliance in the shape of hose is distributed through each corridor. A special force, "The Dominion Police," has the care of the Departments and grounds and maintains a patrol through them day and night: this body is also trained to working the fire system of the buildings.

THE WESTERN BLOCK

as it stands now is externally the least attractive of the Buildings. In style and material it resembles the Eastern block but it is not so large in dimensions and more formal in design. Facing the south it has a frontage of 280 feet by 210 feet facing the square. It can scarcely be said to have a main entrance, those in the two fronts so closely resembling each other. The appearance of this block has been greatly improved by the levelling of the surrounding grounds, by which the basement of the block has been uncovered and the building apparently raised a storey in height. Extensive additions to the building are now in course of progress which will make it a much grander feature in the group than it now is. This has been found necessary from the vast increase in government work since Confederation, the buildings having been originally intended for old Canada or the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec only. The principal Departments located here are those of the Militia, Public Works, Post Office, Marine and Fisheries and the Bureau of Agriculture. The Patent Office is a branch of the last named Department and its model room though overcrowded is well worth a visit from all interested in improvements in mechanics or manufactures. The West front looking upon the Upper Town and beyond towards the Chaudière Falls and Hull, gives a fine view of the wooded lands on the shores of the Ottawa River and of the distant hill ranges. On the western confines of the grounds are the

Government Workshops, plain buildings of Nepean sandstone. In them all repairs needed for the pipes, electric bells, &c., in the buildings are carried on, and furniture shelving, etc., required for the rooms made. The machine shops contain some of the neatest machinery existing in the Dominion.

THE GOVERNMENT GROUNDS,

as before stated, are about 27 acres in extent, but until the present time nothing has been done to put them in proper order. A final plan for laying them out was decided upon some two years ago and since then the work has been pushed on with vigour. The whole frontage on Wellington street has been enclosed by a dwarf wall of Nepean sandstone with copings of Ohio sandstone, the whole surmounted with an iron railing of Gothic pattern in imitation of wrought iron. The length of the fence is broken by Gothic pillars of sandstone at regular intervals surmounted by handsome gas lamps. There will be three entrances to the grounds, one leading from Elgin street, one opposite the centre of the Parliament Buildings and the third opposite the Western Block. The two first mentioned will be available for vehicles a use precluded in the case of the third owing to the different levels of the street and the square. The handsome iron gates in the central entrance are of wrought iron and were made in Montreal. The open quadrangle between the Buildings has a depth of 600 feet from the Central Block to Wellington Street and a width of 700 feet between the Departmental Blocks. The work of laying out this space has progressed sufficiently to enable visitors to judge of what it will be. In front of the Central Building, which stands on a higher level than the Departmental Blocks, will be a broad terrace from which four handsome carriage ways lead to the lower levels. These roadways are on two different gradients, the higher ones leading right and left to the rear of the Departmental Blocks, the lower running in front of them to the level quadrangle below. Two retaining walls face the terraces. They are of Nepean sandstone the same as is used in the Buildings, with dressings of Ohio sandstone and Gloucester limestone. In finish they will correspond with the Wellington Street wall and by throwing up the Central Block from the level below add greatly to its appearance. From the parterre the terraces are approached besides the carriage ways by three spacious flights of limestone steps. The level quadrangle will be laid out with walks and garden beds, provision being made for the introduction of fountains and statuary. The erection of the new portion of the Western Block will necessitate the cutting away of a considerable portion of the high ground west of the Parliament Buildings to give light to the lower stories of the new edifice. No visitor can fairly see the surroundings of these buildings without a ramble through

THE LOVERS' WALK,

a terraced footway on the face of the bluff and winding completely round it. From Elgin Street the east end of the Walk may be approached by a flight of stone steps leading from the top of the cliff to the level of the Canal road below. Following the Walk around the bank a fine view is obtained of the Canal Locks and of the Major's Hill which is being converted into a public park. On this last named place may be seen two guns taken from the Russians at Sebastopol and presented to Ottawa. The condition these trophies are in does not say much for the City's appreciation of the gift. The views from all points along this Walk are varied and attractive. The River, the Lumber Mills and the vast piling grounds, the gigantic rafts, the City of Hull, the Chaudière Falls and their surroundings all pass panorama-like before the rambler who, if inclined to rest, will find at the principal points inviting rustic seats in quiet little nooks.

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THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES

are the Post Office, G. P. Baker, Postmaster, situated on Elgin Street, which is a substantial stone building devoid of any kind of architectural beauty or style. It answered well no doubt the purposes of the infant Bytown, but is far too small for present requirements.

The Custom House, Z. Wilson, Collector, will be found on Sparks Street on the north side between Elgin and Metcalfe Streets. The location is only temporary, till the new building constructing for it is completed.

The Inland Revenue Office, M. Battle, Collector, is on Elgin Street, also in temporary premises, opposite the Russell House. Strangers having business to transact with these offices should not confound them with the *Departments* of the same name.

THE NEW POST OFFICE

now in course of erection is a remarkably handsome building excellently located. It is situated on an irregular quadrilateral facing the junction of Sappers and Dufferin Bridges. A broad roadway runs all round it and each side in point of finish may be said to present a front. The whole building is of Ohio sandstone, three stories in height surmounted by a high Mansard roof. It is handsome in design and displays a great amount of rich carving particularly in the main or east front in which the main entrance is. Over this front also rises a handsome clock tower surmounted by a flagstaff. The Building will be fireproof throughout and its internal arrangements excellently contrived to facilitate the rapid transaction of business. Besides room for the Post Office, accommodation will be provided here for the Custom House and the Inland Revenue Office.

THE COUNTY BUILDINGS

of the Metropolitan Municipality of Carleton, are located in the City of Ottawa. They occupy a considerable block at the west end of Daly Street, a central and fashionable quarter of the Capital.

THE COURT HOUSE

the chief building is a handsome structure of blue limestone, with finely cut dressings of the same material. It occupies the north west corner of the block, with a main front on Daly Street of 122 feet. In it are the offices for all the civil and legal officers of the County, together with handsome court rooms and a chamber for the Municipal officers. The building was constructed in 1871, at a cost of \$60,000, from plans prepared by Mr. Surtees, at the time a Member of the Council. In design, it is simple but effective, having two wings connected by a somewhat projecting centre, in which is the main entrance, surmounted by a handsome pediment over which stands a statue of Justice.

THE JAIL

which closely adjoins the Court House, has its frontage on Ottawa Street. It was erected in 1860, ten years before the other buildings, with which however it corresponds in style and material. The cost of its construction was about \$60,000, and for a long time it was regarded as the Model Prison of the Country. It contains all accommodation for 96 prisoners, but has never yet been filled. A steam apparatus heats it in every part and water is supplied to the whole building. The only execution that has occurred since its erection, was that of Whelan, for the murder of the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee. The majority of the prisoners confined, are in for comparatively light offences; and among the males, their labor is utilized at wood cutting, stone breaking and such like work, while the females are employed at knitting.

THE COUNTY REGISTRY OFFICE

completes the block. It is a one-storey fire-proof vault of Gloucester limestone, built in conformity with the requirements of a recent act of the Ontario Legislature. The entrance to the office is from Daly Street, on which it fronts.

THE CIVIC OFFICES

of Ottawa have nothing to boast of in their present quarters. The City Hall, which contains the Corporations offices and serves as well for the only police station of the City, is situated on the City Hall Square. It was built in Bytown's baby days for a market place, and is nothing more nor less than a wooden barn and an ugly one at that. It has witnessed, however, the inception of many subjects important to the City, and been the scene of many a stormy debate. At one time, it served as a temple of the drama, but, like all other things that have served its purpose, it is destined to destruction. Close to it now is rising

THE NEW CITY HALL,

a building in every way worthy the position which Ottawa has attained. It is being built after designs furnished by MM. Horsey and Sheard, of Toronto, and is estimated to cost \$80,000. Situated in the centre of the square, its handsome dimensions will be seen to full advantage and its surroundings will, in no way, detract from its appearance. The principal entrance will face Elgin Street with a frontage of 132 feet, the depth to the rear facing the Canal Basin being 72 feet. It will be constructed principally of Gloucester blue limestone, the dressings of the basement being finely cut from the same material, those on the upper portion of it will be, however, of Ohio sandstone. From the ground level to the roof cornice it will have a general height of 60 feet, and at the north-east angle a main tower will be erected 132 feet in height. The basement will contain accommodation for the heating furnaces, fuel storage and offices for the subordinate employees of the City. On the ground floor will be the Mayor's office and those of the chiefs of the civic bureaux. In the upper story will be the Council Chamber and offices for the officials most intimately connected with the meetings of the Corporation. Committee rooms for the various Council Committees are also located on this flat. The Council Chamber itself will be 62 feet by 50 in size, and handsomely finished in its interior. In the lower, provision is made to accommodate the central office of the electric fire alarm which is now situated in a wooden building unfit to contain so many valuable instruments.

THE CITY REGISTRY OFFICE

built of white brick with dressings of cut limestone is situated on Nicholas Street almost opposite the County jail. Though different in material it is almost identical in size and design with its close neighbour the Registry Office of the County, both buildings having been constructed after official designs adopted by the Government of Ontario for the Registry Offices throughout that Province. It is of recent construction and has only been occupied for the past two years.

THE POLICE COURT

of Ottawa, like that of most other places, is but ill adapted for its use. It is held in the upper storey of a plain red brick building, the lower part being used as an engine house. Its interior appearance is dingy, its furnishing scant, and not calculated to impress one with the dignity of the administration of justice. However, its frequenters, compulsory or voluntary, are not in general of a class that are fastidious and the unsavory odours of the Court room in the morning are no worse than those of the grog shop where many of them have passed the night.

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THE CHURCHES

of Ottawa are worthy of all visitors' attention and the young City may well be proud of the liberality and taste of her citizens in their expenditure upon ecclesiastical structures during the past four or five years.

CHRIST CHURCH,

completed some two years since from designs by Mr. K. Arnoldi of Ottawa, occupies a commanding position at the western end of Sparks Street. With the exception of the Parliament Buildings it may be doubted if any structure in the City is placed on a more magnificent site, fronting as it does on a precipitous bluff which overlooks the whole commercial district surrounding the Chaudiere Falls. The cost of the church is about \$44,000; it was built to take the place of a smaller and unpretending edifice erected on the same spot in 1832. The present building, which is of Napean sandstone, the same material as the Government buildings are mainly constructed of, has a seating capacity of over 1000. The style is Gothic of the 13th century, the design consisting of a nave 100 feet long by 32 feet in width separated from two side aisles by clustered columns of polished Arnprior and Portage du Fort marble. The principal entrance is from the Sparks Street or North front, the chancel being situated at the South end of the nave into which it opens by a graceful arch. To the West of the chancel is the vestry room and to the East the organ a remarkably fine instrument considered by its makers, the Messrs Warren of Montreal, as one of their most successful productions. The pews, in accordance with the prevailing style, are all open and like all the interior wood work are of pine oiled and varnished. The roof is an open one with exposed timbers, adding much to the effect of the building, the interior beauty of which is not a little heightened by the illuminated blue and gold metal work of the organ pipes, chandeliers &c. A handsome tower and spire occupies the north east angle of the church, and in the basement, besides heating and storage accommodation, is a fine chamber 60 feet by 80 feet used for Sunday School and meeting purposes. In the Church are several handsome memorial windows of stained glass erected by members of the Sparks family to deceased relatives. Close to the Church is the parsonage, a handsome building of Gloucester limestone occupied by the rector of the Parish, the very Revd. Archdeacon Launder.

THE CHURCH OF ST. ALBANS,

situated at the corner of Daly and King Streets, is a pleasing structure, designed by Mr. Arnoldi, and built of blue limestone. It is generally considered the *rendez-vous* of the Anglican High Church or ritualist party in Ottawa. It was erected in 1868, and owes its existence in the past as now, chiefly to the exertions of its present energetic rector, the Revd. Canon Jones. The limestone of which it is built, is set in random courses without dressings or work on the face except in the case of the buttresses, doors, window jambs and plinths, and on them the tooling is of rough character to harmonize with the general style. The design is Gothic, carried out with great plainness and neatness. It shews a nave 78 feet by 32 feet with a chancel at the east end 37 feet by 25, on the south side of which will be the vestry room. At the northern angle, the design includes a handsome tower and spire, which when put up will have a height of 190 feet. The church is supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions; and all the seats are absolutely free and unappropriated. The interior is tastefully furnished, the roof open with exposed timbers, the principals resting on graceful corbels. The seats are all open, of ciled and varnished pine. The exterior of the roof is shingled and painted in imitation of slate. There is an excellent organ and a capital choir attached to the Congregation. The basement contains a large meeting room, used for Sunday School and other purposes.

THE BISHOP'S CHAPEL

or Church of St. John the Evangelist, formerly known as the chapel of Ease, is a neat building of blue limestone situated at the corner of Rideau and Sussex streets. It was constructed originally to serve the double purpose of a school house and a place of worship for members of the Anglican Church in the eastern section of the city. It has of late been considerably enlarged to meet the wants of its growing congregation and is now the church ordinarily frequented by the Anglican Bishop when in Ottawa. The interior is finished in imitation of walnut and the pews are all open. The building is virtually pewed however, as particular sittings can be leased. No stranger though need fear about getting plenty of accommodation.

EMANUEL CHURCH

belonging to the congregation of the Reformed Episcopal Church is situated at the corner of Gloucester and Elgin streets, having its main entrance from the latter road. It is a neat building of white brick with cut limestone dressings of Gothic style and simple in design. Its roof is shingle painted in imitation of green and blue slate, and its interior dimensions are 60 feet by 40 feet. It will seat about 600 easily and was opened for service in March last, having been erected early in the year after plans by Mr. Hodgson of Ottawa, at a cost of \$10,000. The congregation was called into existence as a separate body from the dislike many members of the Anglican Church in Ottawa felt to what they considered the erroneous tendencies the High Church party were fostering. Emanuel Church is entirely supported by the voluntary subscriptions of its members.

THE CATHEDRAL DE NOTRE-DAME, (R. C.)

the chief church of the Ottawa Fabrique is situated on the east side of the northern quarter of Sussex Street. Its erection was begun in 1846, but the edifice has never been completed and the requirements of the Diocese have so outrun the anticipation of its founders that a thorough alteration of the original design has been considered advisable. As it now stands it is a handsome limestone structure, with a main entrance from Sussex street, to which it presents a noble front surmounted by a pediment and flanked by massive towers 220 feet in height. Its cost so far has been \$60,000, but it should be borne in mind that the greater portion of the work was done when labor was not half the price it now is. When enlarged as now anticipated it will exceed its present size by fully a third, the alterations it is estimated will cost nearly \$100,000. The design is Gothic on continental models, the interior consisting of a nave 200 feet by 72 feet with side aisles divided from it by clustered columns. At the East end is the sanctuary, 40 feet by 40 feet, connected with the nave by a handsome arched opening. A fine organ loft occupies the west end of the building containing a splendid instrument which is built in two parts and so constructed that either or both sections can be used by the organist at pleasure. An extensive crypt underlies the whole building, which will be greatly enlarged. It is used now for special services, confessional purposes, class meetings and lectures. In a vault under the south-western tower are the remains of the late Bishop Guigues, the first Bishop of the Diocese. He was interred there on the 12th day of February 1874.

THE PALACE

by which name the residence of the Roman Catholic Bishop is generally known, adjoins the Cathedral but fronts on St. Patrick street. Its cost of construction was only \$6000, but though a substantial building it has been finished within and without in the very plainest manner possible. At present it affords a residence to the Bishop and all ecclesiastics connected with the Cathedral, and is looked upon by the country cures of the diocese as their head quarters and resting place when they visit Ottawa.

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It is not extensive enough for present needs and will shortly be removed to make room for the extension of the Cathedral. It covers an area of 40 feet by 80 feet, and has accommodation for about 30 persons.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, (R. C.)

situated at the corner of Hugh and Gloucester streets, in Upper Town, has been erected by the voluntary subscriptions of the Irish Roman Catholics of Ottawa, and when completed will probably be the handsomest church in the Capital. According to the original design it was to have been of blue limestone throughout, presenting on the exterior two fine aisles and a lofty choristory roof with a spacious sanctuary at the west end, the principal entrance being on Hugh street, under a massive tower. Owing to shortness of funds the fair proportions of the ediifice have for the present been considerably curtailed and a substitution of wood and iron for stone in the choristory has taken a great deal from the exterior appearance. The visitor to the interior however will be agreeably surprised at the rich elegant finish the building presents. The pews, all open, are of pine, oiled and varnished, with walnut mouldings, the clustered columns supporting the choristory and dividing it from the aisles are of iron but admirably manufactured and coloured in imitation of stone. The roof which is open, with exposed timber, though simple in construction has been most effectively handled by the architect Mr. Arnaldi, in its finishings, and the fresco coloring of the walls has been carried out in neutral tints which give a cheerful though solemn tone to the building.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH (R. C.)

on Wilbrod Street, Sandy Hill, under the charge of the *Pères Oblats*, is attended by a mixed congregation of the English and French speaking portions of the population. It is a neat building of blue limestone having its front on Wilbrod street. Without any great pretension as to finish or size, it has been designed on strict architectural rules and both in exterior and interior cannot fail to please the educated eye. It is seated for about 1500 and contains a good organ. An excellent choir, always in good training, is supplied from the Congregation, and the adjoining college.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE CHURCH (R. C.)

on King Street, LeBreton's Flats, at the Western End of the City is a simple wooden structure capable of accommodating some 800 persons. It was originally built for a row of tenement houses and being in a crowded part of the City, where a great deal of rough work was going on, soon became the residence of an undesirable set of characters. Under these circumstances it was purchased by the Fabrique, cleared of its then inmates, the buildings were gutted and thrown into one and with little alteration in the main frame work it was converted into a church of respectable appearance to the great joy of the neighbourhood. Church accommodation was greatly needed in the vicinity as the proximity of two railway stations and the erection of large saw mills brought a large floating population to the locality.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH (R. C.)

the property of the Roman Catholic Fabrique, is situated at the East End of St. Patrick Street, Lower Town, a quarter of the City mainly inhabited by mechanics and laborers of the Roman Catholic faith. It is a simple looking building of blue limestone, roughly dressed and laid in rubble work. The interior consists of a nave and two aisles with galleries holding in all about 1000 persons. It was erected in 1872 at a cost of some \$8000. The interior finishings are in general of the plainest, but where any attempt at ornament has been made it is of a light unsubstantial and rather gaudy character.

THE CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH

belonging to the denomination commonly called Irvingites, is situated on Albert Street, Upper Town. It was designed by Mr. Arnoldi, of Ottawa, and though of small dimensions presents a good appearance. In size it is only 80 feet by 35, with sittings for about 200. The style employed is Gothic, the material limestone with cut dressings of the same. Its cost was about \$6000. In this church is a handsomely carved stone communion table, the only article of the kind in the city. In the basement of the building rooms are provided for the custodian of the church.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

erected by Messrs. Horsey and Sheard in 1862, is situated at the corner of Elgin and Albert streets, Centre Town. It is a Gothic building of blue limestone 45 feet by 60 feet in dimensions, with a seating capacity for 300. The cost of its construction is \$6000, but double the amount would be required to build it at the present time. The interior is finished in dark wood, the seats being pewed. A basement underlies the church used for Sunday school purposes and class rooms.

THE DOMINION CENTRAL CHURCH

now in course of construction at the corner of Metcalfe and Queen Streets in Centre Town is being erected by the Wesleyan Methodists, one of the most influential and wealthy religious denominations of the Capital, who seem determined that their place of worship shall accord with their standing in the community. Its construction was begun, in the present year, on the site of the church formerly used by the same congregation. The designs were prepared by Messrs. Horsey and Sheard of Toronto, and the building completed is estimated to cost \$60,000. The material used in its construction will be rough Gloucester limestone with cut dressings of the same, and so far the work has been executed in a masterly style. In dimensions it will be 90 feet square with a tower at the South East angle 130 feet in height. It will have two entrances from Metcalf Street and one from Queen Street and will accommodate 11500 people. The interior is to be arranged on what is known as the amphitheatre plan, the seats rising from towards the walls of the building and converging towards the pulpit. It is intended to introduce hydraulic power for the bellows of the new organ, for which a proper gallery will be erected. Below the main body of the church is a lofty basement intended for the use of Sunday bible and other classes as well as for general matters connected with church matters. The completion of the building will hardly be accomplished in less than another twelve months, meantime the congregation find a Sabbath place of meeting in Gowan's New Opera House, the Sunday use of which they have secured on lease for two years.

THE RICHMOND ROAD CHURCH

also the property of the Wesleyan Methodists, is situated at the western end of the City, and is only just approaching completion. It consists of a stone basement with an upper portion of red brick with white brick dressings; the main front being furnished with a good tower and spire. It is seated for a congregation of 200 and will cost \$10,000 according to the estimates of the Architects, Messrs. Sheard and Horsey. At present, the basement only is in a condition to be used, and in that part of the building the Sabbath services are regularly held. The erection of the church is mainly due to the energy of its present pastor, the Revd. Dr. Macks.

THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS

of Ottawa are also possessors of a church on Besserer Street, Sandy Hill; a Gothic building of blue limestone which, when completed, promises to be a handsome structure, and a great ornament to that portion of the City. Service is now regularly held in it, but only a portion of the intended design has been carried out.

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RARE DELICACY JUST RECEIVED! 1,000 DOZEN OF
WILD STRAWBERRIES,

Ottawa, Sept., 1875.

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HENRY GRIST,
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O'MEARA'S HOTEL & RESTAURANT,
George Street, Lower Town,

P. O'MEARA,

PROPRIETOR.

The above named House was opened by the present Proprietor on the 1st of May 1855, and is still flourishing and in full blast. On the occasion of the Exhibition week especially, and at all times throughout the year, O'Meara gives his many kind friends and patrons a hearty welcome.

TARA HALL,

On the MONTREAL ROAD, one mile from the City, is also open for Guests. It is under the management of MR. JAMES D. O'MEARA, (son of the above). Stages run from and to the City at all hours during the day and evening during Exhibition week.

— TARA HALL affords a delightful and convenient respite from the bustle of the City.

POST OFFICE, OTTAWA.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAIIS.

All Mails are closed by Montreal Time, 8 minutes faster than Ottawa Time.

1875. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

CLOSE.	MAILS.	DELIVERED.
1.15 p.m.....	8 p.m Eastern—Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall, Lancaster, etc.	8.00 a.m..... 4.30 p.m
1.15 p.m.....	8 p.m Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., and all places in the Maritime Province and Newfoundland	8.30 a.m..... 4.30 p.m
9.45 a.m.....	8 p.m Western—Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, etc., and Western U. S.	8.30 a.m..... 7.20 p.m
3.47 a.m.....	8 p.m Fort Garry and other places in the Province of Manitoba.—Mails despatched daily via Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich., British Columbia (and Vancouver's Island) Mails despatched daily via Windsor, Ont., Detroit and San Francisco. Rates of postage same as to other parts of the Dominion	8.30 a.m..... 7.20 p.m
9.45 a.m..... 1.15 p.m.....	8 p.m United States, via Ogdenstburg	8.30 a.m..... 7.20 p.m
9.35 a.m..... 1.15 p.m.....	8 p.m New York, through mail	8.30 a.m..... 4.30 p.m
9.45 a.m.....	Kempville, Merrickville, Oxford Mills per St. L. & O. Railway	8.30 a.m..... 4.30 p.m
9.45 a.m.....	North Gower, Kars, etc., per St. L. & O. Railway	8.30 a.m..... 4.30 p.m
9.45 a.m.....	Osgoode, Russell, etc., per St. L. & Ottawa Railway	8.30 a.m..... 4.30 p.m
9.45 a.m.....	South Gloucester and Oxford Stations, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays	8.30 a.m..... 4.30 p.m
9.40 a.m.....	4.20 p.m Perth, Smith Falls and Caledon Place per Canada Central Railway	8.30 a.m..... 4.30 p.m
9.40 a.m.....	Stittsville, Huntley, Carp, March, etc., per Canada Central Railway	8.30 a.m..... 4.30 p.m
	The Upper Ottawa, places on the Brockville & Ottawa Railway, North of Caledon Place	8.00 a.m..... 2.00 p.m
	Junction, Pakenham, Pembroke, &c., Sked's Mills, Bell's Corner, Richmond and Fallowfield	8.00 a.m..... 2.00 p.m
6.00 a.m..... 11.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m Rocheverville, Hull	8.00 a.m.
10.30 a.m.....	5.30 p.m Hull	11.30 a.m.
6.00 a.m.....	5.30 p.m Aymer, Eardley, Worth and Onslow	11.30 a.m..... 5.30 p.m
6.00 a.m.....	Lower Ottawa, by steamer Buckingham, Cumberland, L'Original, Grenville, etc.	8.00 a.m..... 11.30 a.m..... 5.30 p.m
	Chelsea, Wakefield, North Wakefield, Low and intermediate offices daily; and River Desert,	
9.45 a.m.....	and intermediate offices, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays	8.00 a.m..... 7.00 p.m
9.30 p.m.....	5.30 p.m Tempton, New Edinburgh	11.00 a.m..... 5.30 p.m
9.30 a.m.....	Billing's Bridge, Daily	10.30 a.m..... 5.30 p.m
11.30 a.m.....	Morivale, Wednesdays and Saturdays	11.30 a.m..... 5.30 p.m
11.30 a.m.....	Ramsay's Corner, Hawthorne, Eastman's Springs, Saturdays	11.30 a.m..... 5.30 p.m
	MATTER posted up to 9.00 p.m. will be forwarded East and West in supplementary packages the same night.	
	BRITISH MAILS via New York, close every Monday and Tuesday at 8.00 p.m. Per Canadian Line, close every Friday at 12.00 p.m.	
	A SUPPLEMENTARY BAG for Canadian steamers will be closed at 1.35 p.m., in which only unregistered matter can be sent.	
	POSTAGE STAMPS are no longer sold at this office, but may be purchased from any of the licensees stamp vendors throughout the city.	
	MONEY ORDERS on Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion, Newfoundland, Great Britain and India, drawn at any time.	
	EXCEPTIONAL POSTAGE.—Postage to Hull, New Edinburgh and Rochesterville, 1 ct. per half ounce, if post paid; if unpaid, 2 cents.	
	Office hours from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. For Money Order and Savings Bank business, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.	

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

OTTAWA, June 1st, 1875.

THE EPISCOPAL METHODIST CHURCH

at the corner of York and Dalhousie Streets, Lower Town, is a neatly finished building of red brick, capable of holding some 500 of a congregation. It was originally a wooden building, but about six years ago, the old structure was bricked over and the present tower added to it. The interior, at the same time, underwent a complete renovation. Close to the church is a neat brick dwelling the residence of the Pastor.

THE BRIDGE STREET CHURCH

at the corner of Bridge and King Street, LeBreton Flats, is occupied by the Episcopal Methodists of that quarter of the City. It is a wooden structure of no architectural pretensions erected over 12 years ago at a cost of \$4,000. It will hold about 400 persons.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

built in 1861 is a plain limestone building of Gothic character seated for a congregation of 200. The interior is not only well but handsomely finished as regards the wood work. It has a basement underneath it which contains accommodation for the caretaker. Its cost of construction was \$6,000, before the present high rates of labor set in.

KNOX CHURCH

on Elgin street fronting the City Hall square, is a creditable ornament to one of the most public portions of the City. It was completed in 1874 at a cost of \$83,000 (exclusive of the ground) for a congregation of the Canada Presbyterian church. It covers an area of 130 feet by 45 and has accommodation for a congregation of 1,500. The style of the design is Gothic, carried out externally in coursed work of Gloucester limestone with dressing of the same. The front which faces the square comprises a centre in which the main entrance is, and two towers similar in design, but the western one surmounted by a spire 160 feet in height. The height of the main building from the ground level to the cornice is 40 feet. The interior consists of a nave with two self supporting galleries which are hung low so as not to detract from the interior height. The walls and roof which is coved are judiciously frescoed in neutral tints corresponding well with the finishing of the pews and other wood work. Hot air is used in winter for heating purposes, the apparatus for which is in the basement, which is of good height and contains a splendid lecture room. This Hall is used also for bazaars and social gatherings and has more than once been lent to other congregations not possessing such accommodation.

ST. ANDREWS' CHURCH

located on south side of Wellington Street, Upper Town, was erected in 1873. It is constructed of blue limestone, presenting in its outlines a bold and rich Gothic design. The principal entrance is from Wellington Street, under a richly carved entrance porch of Ohio sandstone. Its situation has been well chosen, the unusual width of the street enabling passers to get a fair view of its proportions, while a judicious irregularity in its main features, prevent any look of formality in the structure. The interior is very handsomely furnished, and its seating capacity is between 1,400 and 1,600. A commodious, though plainly constructed manse adjoins the church facing on Wellington Street. It is considerably older than the present building, having been occupied as a manse for years before the destruction of the old church which was demolished on the present site to make room for the new one.

THE BANK STREET CHURCH

situated on the Bank Street and occupied by a congregation of the Canada Presbyterian Church, was erected five years ago by a comparatively small congregation. Their first place of meeting was a wooden building of the simplest possible nature, but the devotion of some of the members, aided by the untiring exertions of their Pastor, the Revd. Mr. More, enabled them more recently to put up their present limestone building. It is a well designed and substantially built Gothic edifice with a well proportioned tower and spire in the centre of its eastern gable. From its peculiar situation the spire of this church can be seen from all parts of the surrounding country and from many places where loftier towers are invisible.

DALY STREET CHURCH

on Daly Street, Sandy Hill, property of congregation of the Canada Presbyterian Church is the oldest place of worship belonging to the body existing in Ottawa. It is a wooden building fronting on Daly and in exterior but little in keeping with the general run of church buildings in the city. Its interior finishing are neat but plain and its capacity for seating is about 700. Its cost would furnish no criterion now as to its substantiality, as in the days when it was built money was a scarcer article than at present and produce and labor were correspondingly cheap. Immediately in rear of the Church is a building occupied for a long time as the Manse and for many years the residence of the Revd. M. Wardrobe, whose name is well known in connection with the Presbyterian Church and who was long pastor of this congregation.

IN THE ENVIRONS.

several smaller churches have been erected by various denominations to supply the wants of their immediate neighbourhood. They are in general small buildings intended only for temporary use, limited in capacity, and unsubstantial in their style of construction. The only one among them likely to interest strangers is the neat stone chapel of St. Bartholemew, in the village of New Edinburgh, which closely adjoining Rideau Hall is usually frequented by His Excellency the Governor General and his family while in Ottawa.

AT HULL.

several churches have been erected. Two only, however, are of stone, viz. those of the Roman Catholic and Anglican Congregations of the place. The others are wooden buildings of small size.

THE BANKS

doing business in Ottawa are nine in number, the majority of them having offices constructed specially for their use, and with one exception, are situated in Centre Town.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

J. Robertson, Esq., Manager, has its office on the north side of Wellington Street, in a handsome building of Nepean stone with sandstone dressings, the property of the Institution.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

IMMIGRATION.

- Free Grants of 160 Acres of PRAIRIE LAND are offered to actual Settlers in the Province of MANITOBA.**
- Dominion Lands sold for \$1 per acre.**
- Free Grants of 100 to 200 Acres of WOOD LAND are offered to actual Settlers in other parts of Canada.**
- Partially cleared Farms and Buildings may be bought at reasonable prices.*



ASSISTED PASSAGES.

In consequence of the great demand for Farm and other Labourers in Canada, the Dominion Government issues through its Agents, Passenger Warrants, whereby approved Emigrants in the United Kingdom may obtain passages to Canada at the following rates :

Adults £4 5s.; Children under eight years £2 6s. 6d.; and Infants under one year 14s. 2d.

The above Warrants are available for the powerful Steamships of the Allan, the Dominion, the Temperley and the Anchor Lines.

A very limited number of Special Passenger Warrants, on special forms of application, which will be made known by duly authorized Dominion Government Agents, will be issued to FAMILIES OF FARM LABOURERS, and FEMALE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, whereby they can obtain passages to Canada at the following rates :

Adults £2 5s.; Children under eight years £1 2s. 6d.; and Infants under one year 7s. 6d.

These Special Warrants are only available from the ports of Liverpool, London, and Belfast.

The above arrangements remain valid until further notice.

All information relating to Passenger Warrants, in the United Kingdom, may be obtained either personally or by letter, from the AGENT GENERAL OF CANADA, CANADA GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, KING STREET, WESTMINSTER, S. W., LONDON, ENGLAND.

CARE OF EMIGRANTS.

Emigrants on arrival in Canada will find Agents of the Government at the following places :

Quebec.—L. Stafford,	Toronto, Ont.—John A. Donaldson,
Montreal.—John J. Daley,	Hamilton, Ont.—John Smith.
Ottawa, Ont.—W. J. Wills,	Sherbrooke, Quebec.—Henry Hubbard,
Kingston, Ont.—R. McPherson,	London, Ont.—A. G. Smyth.

In the Maritime Provinces there are the following Government Officers :

Halifax, N. S.—E. Clay.	St. John, N. B.—R. Shives.
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And in Manitoba :—Winnipeg,—W. Hespeler.

These Officers of the Government will meet every Steamship, Sailing Vessel, and Train bringing Immigrants. They will afford to all who apply to them the fullest advice and protection, and all complaints should be immediately addressed to them on arriving. They will also furnish information as to lands open for settlement in their respective Provinces and Districts, farms for sale, demand for employment, rates of wages, routes of travel, distances, expense of conveyance, and will receive and forward letters and remittances for Immigrants, &c.

All information which Immigrants obtain from the Agents of the Dominion they may accept as reliable.

L'ATELLIER,

Minister of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Ottawa, September 1875.



GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENTS, IN CANADA.

Halifax, N. S.—E. Clay.

St. John, N. B.—R. Shives.

Miramichi, N. B.—William Wilkinson, Agent.

Quebec.—L. Stafford, old Custom House and Grand Trunk Station, Point Levis, where he is always in attendance on the arrival of the mail steamers, passenger vessels, and on the departure of all immigrant trains.

Montreal.—John J. Daley.

Ottawa.—W. J. Wills, St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Station.

Kingston.—R. McPherson, William Street.

Toronto.—John A. Donaldson, Immigrant Depot, at corner of Strachan avenue.

Hamilton.—R. H. Rue, Great Western Railway Wharf (opposite station).

Sherbrooke.—Henry Hubbard.

London.—A. G. Smyth.

Winnipeg.—William Hespeler, resident Agent for Manitoba.

Information respecting passenger warrants and the arrangements that are taking place from time to time with steamship companies, regarding reduced rates, may be obtained from the Agents.

They will also furnish information as to lands open for settlement in their respective Provinces and Districts, farms for sale, demand for employment, rates of wages, routes of travel, distances, expense of conveyance, and will receive and forward letters and remittances for immigrants, &c., &c.

The Dominion of Canada with its seven Provinces and the North-West Territory offers unequalled inducements to immigrants.

The Provinces of Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have an area of over 32,000,000 acres, the greater part of the soil being adapted for agricultural pursuits. Fishing and mining are most important industries.

The Province of Quebec has a territorial superficies of over 123,000,000 acres. Agriculture is the principal occupation, while the immense forests and mines and magnificent fishing grounds afford a constantly enlarging field for human skill, labor and capital.

The Province of Ontario covers an area of over 68,000,000 acres. Agriculture, lumbering and mining are its most important industries. The great lakes also offer employment to seafaring occupation.

The North-West Territory, extending over two million of miles superficies, is at present almost unsettled, but in richness of soil and vast extent of coal mines, &c., offers an unbounded field for immigration.

The Province of Manitoba has an area of 9,000,000 acres, composed of prairie land, interspersed with groves of timber, and offers all facilities for agricultural occupations.

The Province of British Columbia has an area of 200,000,000 acres, and abounds in mineral wealth and advantages of climate, which render it a most desirable home for a large population.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE

which has but recently opened a branch in Ottawa, is for the present located in leased premises in the Victoria Chambers at the corner of Wellington and O'Connor Streets. The Ottawa Manager of the concern is, J. H. Plummer, Esq.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK

occupies a handsome sandstone block, at the junction of Sparks and Wellington Streets, which was specially constructed for its present purpose by the Montreal Telegraph Company. Its present Manager, Thos. Kirby, Esq., has been in charge of the Ottawa Bank, since it first opened business in Ottawa.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL

with which the greater portion of the Government banking business in Ottawa is carried on, Andrew Drummond, Esq., being the local manager, is situated at the corner of Wellington and O'Connor Streets. The offices are in a handsome block of richly cut Ohio sandstone, with a basement of cut blue limestone. Attached to the office, is a handsome residence for the Manager. The whole building is modelled on the classic style of architecture.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE

offices will be found in a building recently erected by that corporation, on Wellington Street, between O'Connor and Metcalfe Streets. The edifice is of cut blue limestone, and in elegance of design, accords well with the many fine buildings erected, or in course of erection in the same vicinity. The upper portion of the building is set aside as quarters for the Manager, and occupied by L. Benoit, Esq., who fills that responsible position.

THE ONTARIO BANK

offices are on Sparks street, at the corner of Metcalfe street. The branch is under the management of J. H. Woodman, Esq. whose residence is in the same building. Although the Ontario has been for a long time doing business in the capital, it has so far erected no building of its own, its present offices being leased property. The structure is of the plainest kind, built at a time when the most ambitious proprietor of the young city was content with solidity without architectural elegance.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA.

a recently established corporation and one in which gentlemen of the Ottawa district are the principal stockholders, is under the management of Patrick Robertson, Esq. The Offices are at present in the large cut limestone block at the corner of O'Connor and Wellington streets known as the Victoria Chambers, the Bank as yet having no building of its own.

THE QUEBEC BANK

also on Wellington street, between Metcalfe and O'Connor, has its offices in a building the property of the Bank erected in 1864 by Messrs. Horsey & Sheard at a cost of \$12,000. It is a fine building of cut limestone, richly carved, and of effective design. A considerable portion of it is occupied as a manager's residence by H. V. Noel, Esq. who for a long number of years, has been the successful superintendent of its business in Ottawa.

THE UNION BANK OF LOWER CANADA,

occupies leased offices in the Masonic Hall block at the corner of Rideau and Little Sussex streets. This is the only banking house in the city East of the Rideau canal and receives largely the sympathies of the Lower Town merchants to whom its location is a matter of great convenience. From the commencement of its business in Ottawa it has been successfully managed by D. S. Eastwood, Esq.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The educational institutions of Ottawa are as a rule of a first-class order both in the staffs in charge of them and the accommodation provided for the pupils.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL

just opened and recently erected by the Provincial Government of Ontario, under the superintendence of Mr. Mather of Ottawa, is situated on Elgin Street facing Cartier Square and in close proximity to the Rideau Canal, a central and healthy position hardly to be surpassed. It is of blue limestone, two stories in height with a fine basement and covers an area of 156 feet by 95 feet, with a height of fifty feet from ground to cornice. Its cost was \$60,000. The basement is devoted to furnace and first floors being fitted up in the most approved manner for offices and class rooms.

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

under the control of a local Board of Trustees and partially supported by grants from the City Corporation is designed for imparting a higher class of education to youth than is afforded in the Common Schools, and for fitting young men for their university courses. The present quarters of the institution are in a spacious limestone building erected in the vicinity of the Normal School and surrounded by ample grounds. Its interior fittings and arrangements are all that could be desired, and those taking an interest in educational matters will find a visit to it amply compensate their time.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS

under the management of the Board of School Trustees employ 11 male teachers and twenty-seven female teachers occupying five buildings in various portions of the city, the property of the Board and erected at a cost of about \$45,000. That known as the Central School East is situated on George Street, Lower Town. It is a neat brick building with lofty and well ventilated class rooms furnished with the latest style of school furniture. The Central School West is a larger building of blue limestone, Upper Town, on Hugh Street, erected in 1869 at a cost of \$16,000. It possesses besides the advantages of the other schools, a fine recreation ground. On Nicholas Street a primary school for St. George's Ward has been completed and another of the same class finished this spring on the Richmond Road for Wellington Ward. A third school of like description is situated in Ottawa Ward. By this distribution the convenience of access to the schools is made pretty evenly easy to all the youth of the city. It may be safely said that none of the civic taxes are more cheerfully paid in Ottawa than the school and in the improved class of building and the careful selection of competent teachers the Board is reaping a good return in increased attendance and more rapid progress among the pupils. A personal supervision is also kept over the pupils on the rolls by means of a truant officer who daily receives a report of the absences and visits their homes to find out the cause. It is his duty also to find out families whose children are not attending school and compel the parents to comply with the law. The instruction imparted in these institutions is the ordinary course of English education to which music has recently been added. The latter, tried as an experiment, has been most successful, the pupils now numbering about 1500 fairly trained voices.

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TO ADVERTISERS IN THE "CANADA GAZETTE."

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in "The Canada Gazette," will hereafter please observe the following rules:

1st. Address *The Canada Gazette*, Ottawa, Canada;

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required;

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one *Gazette*, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are eight cts. for the first insertion, and two cts. for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, \$4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the *Gazette* will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged 10 cts. each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

BROWN CHAMBERLIN,
Queen's Printer,

Office of Queen's Printer,
Ottawa, 11th May, 1872.



STATUTES OF CANADA.

THE following volumes of Statutes, &c., may be procured from the Queen's Printer for Canada, Ottawa, viz.:—

THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA—Consolidated Statutes, 1859.

THE PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA—Consolidated Statutes, 1860; "Edits et Ordinances," Civil Code, Code of civil procedure.

PROVINCE OF CANADA—The volumes for the sessions of 1851, 1854-5 (1st Part), 1854-5 (2nd Part), 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863 (1st Part), 1863 (2nd Part), 1864, 1865 (1st sess.), 1865 (2nd sess.), and 1866.

DOMINION OF CANADA—All the volumes since Confederation, viz.:—

31 Vict., Part 1, 1867.....	\$1 00
31 " " 2, 1868.....	1 00
32 & 33 " " 1869.....	1 50
33 " " 1870.....	0 80
34 " " 1871.....	0 80
35 " " 1872.....	2 00
36 " " 1873.....	1 60
37 " " 1874.....	1 60
38 " " 1875 (vol. 1).....	1 50
Criminal Law of the Dominion.....	1 25
Orders in Council, 1849 to 1874.....	1 25

* A discount allowed to the trade.

OTTAWA, 1875.

B. CHAMBERLIN,
Queen's Printer.



POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK, CANADA.

1. The following Post Office Savings Banks in Ontario and Quebec are open daily for the receipt and repayment of deposits, during the ordinary hours of Post Office business.

2. The direct security of the Dominion is given by the Statute for all deposits made.

3. Any person may have a deposit account, and may deposit yearly any number of dollars, from \$1 up to \$300, or more with the permission of the Postmaster General.

4. Deposits may be made by married women, and deposits so made, or made by women who shall afterwards marry, will be repaid to any such woman.

5. As respects children under ten years of age, money may be deposited—

FIRSTLY—By a parent or friend as Trustee for the child, in which case the deposits can be withdrawn by the Trustee until the child shall attain the age of ten years, after which time repayment will be made only on the joint receipt of both Trustee and child.

SECONDLY—In the child's own name—and, if so deposited, repayment will not be made until the child shall attain the age of ten years.

6. A depositor in any of the Savings Bank Post Offices may continue his deposits at any other of such offices without notice or change of Pass Book, and can withdraw money at that Savings Bank Office which is most convenient to him. For instance, if he makes his first deposit at the Savings Bank at Cobourg, he may make further deposits at, or withdraw his money through, the Post Office Bank at Ollingwood or Quebec, Sarnia, Brockville, or any place which may be convenient to him, whether he continue to reside at Cobourg or remove to some other place.

7. Each depositor is supplied with a Pass Book, which is to be produced to the Postmaster every time the depositor pays in or withdraws money, and the sums paid in or withdrawn are entered therein by the Postmaster receiving or paying the same.

8. Each depositor's account is kept in the Postmaster General's Office, in Ottawa, and in addition to the Postmaster's receipt in the Pass Book, a direct acknowledgment from the Postmaster General for each sum paid in is sent to the depositor. If this acknowledgment does not reach the depositor within ten days from the date of his deposit, he must apply immediately to the Postmaster General, by letter, being careful to give his address, and, if necessary, renew his application until he receives a satisfactory reply.

9. When a depositor wishes to withdraw money, he can do so by applying to the Postmaster General, who will send him by return mail a cheque for the amount, payable at whatever Savings Bank Post Office the depositor may have named in his application.

10. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed on deposits, and the interest is added to the principal on the 30th June in each year.

11. Postmasters are forbidden by law to disclose the name of any depositor, or the amount of any sum deposited or withdrawn.

12. No charge is made to depositors on paying in or drawing out money, nor for Pass Books, nor for postage on communications with the Postmaster General in relation to their deposits.

13. The Postmaster General is always ready to receive and attend to all applications, complaints, or other communications addressed to him by depositors or others, relative to Post Office Savings Bank business.

14. A full statement of the regulations of the Post Office Savings Bank may be seen at any of the Post Offices named in the following List:—

Ton Vale	Embro'	Morpeth	St Cesaire
bion	Erlin	Morrisburg	St Hyacinthe
andria	Exeter	Mount Brydges	St Jacobs
monte	Fergus'	Mount Forest	St Jerome
hersburg	Fenelon Falls	Muir	St John's, East
gus	Fingal	Murray Bay	St Mary's, Blanchard
kons	Flesherton	Napanee	St Paul's Bay
prior	Fond Hill	Newboro'	St Roche de Quebec
thur,	Forest	Newburgh	St Thomas, West
ors	Fort Erie	Newbury	Sandwich
lmer, East	Fralighsburg	Newcastle	Sarnia
lmer, West	Galt	New Edinburgh	Saugeen
r	Gananoque	New Hamburg	Scarboro'
lmore	Garafraza	Newmarket	Seaforth
rie	Georgetown	Niagara	Seneca
ynfield	Georgina	North Gower	Sherbrooke
achville	Glenallan	Norwich	Simcoe
amsville	Goderich	Norwood	Smith's Falls
auhnois	Granby	Oakville	Smithville
ereton	Grimsby	Odessa	Sorel
lleville	Guelph	Olli Springs	South Quebec
rlin	Halliburton	Omeme	Sparta
rthier	Hamilton	Onslow	Stanstead
airton	Harrison	Orangeville	Stayner
obaygeon	Hastings	Orillia	Stirling
nd Head	Hawkesbury	Osceola	Stouffville
othwell	Hespeler	Oshawa	Stratford
ownmanville	Hull	Ottawa	Strathroy
acebridge	Huntingdon	Otterville	Streetsville
radford	Ingersoll	Owen Sound	Teeswater
rampton	Inverness	Paisley	Thornhill
anford	Iroquois	Pakenham	Thorold
ridgewater	Joliette	Paris	Three Rivers
right	Keene	Pembroke	Thurso
rigton	Kemptville	Penetanguishene	Tilsonburg
ockville	Kincardine	Perth	Toronto
ooklin	Kingston	Peterboro	Trenton
ssels	Kingsville	Petrolea	Uxbridge
ckingham	Kirkfield	Picton	Vankleek Hill
mpbellford	Knowlton	Plantagenet	Vienna
annington	Lachute	Point St Charles	Vittoria
arleton Place	Lanark	Portage du Fort	Walkerton
ayuga	Laprairie	Port Burwell	Wallaceburg
ambly Canton	L'Assomption	Port Colborne	Wardsville
athan, West	Leamington	Port Dalhousie	Waterdown
heslea	Leeds	Pott Dover	Waterford
ippawa	Lennoxville	Port Hope	Waterloo, East
arksburg	Levis	Port Robinson	Waterloo, West
earville	Lindsay	Port Rowan	Welland
ilton	Listowel	Port Stanley	Wellesley
inton	London	Port Elgin	Wellington Square
oaticook	L'Orignal	Prescott	West Farnham
obourg	Lucan	Preston	West Winchester
olborne	Lucknow	Prince Albert	Whitby
oldwater	Lyn	Princeton	Windsor
ollingwood	Madoc	Quebec	Wingham
ompton	Manchester	Renfrew	Woodbridge
Cookstown	Markham	Richmond, East	Woodstock
ornwall	Meaford	Richmond, West	Woodville
reamore	Melbourne	Richmond Hill	Wroxeter
Denville	Merrickville	Rimouski	Wyoming
Dresden	Millbrook	Riviere du Loup en bas	York
rumondville, W	Miller Roches	Rockingham	Yorkville
Dunganon	Milton, West	Rondeau	
Dundas	Mitchell	Rosemont	
Dunnville	Montmagny	St Andrews, East	
Durham	Montreal	St Catharines, West	
Hora			

Further Offices will be added from time to time.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, Sept., 1875.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

The College of Ottawa, under the direction of the Oblate Fathers, is situated in one of the most healthy localities of the city. Its position unites all the benefits of country atmosphere and aspect, with the conveniences of city life. Its buildings are spacious, and well calculated to insure the health and general well-being of the students.

The grounds are enclosed, and well shaded, and afford every desirable facility for youthful exercise and amusement. All the attractions of the recreation-room, the gymnasium and the ball-court are provided.

The country-house of the College occupies a beautiful site on the banks of the Rideau. It is surrounded by extensive play-grounds, which offer special attractions to the students during the holidays.

Together with these advantages so conducive to the preservation of health, the daily attendance of a competent doctor and surgeon is procured for the College.

FEES:

Tuition and Board, Medical Attendance, Washing and Mending, Bed and Bedding, per Term.....	\$80 00
Day Scholars, per Term.....	12 50

EXTRAS ACCORDING TO ESTABLISHED RATES.

Music:—

Lessons on the Piano, per Term.....	12 50
Use of Piano.....	5 00
Use of Library.....	2 50

The College Band receives excellent training, and is provided with a large and choice variety of instruments. The students who wish to enter it, have previously to make special arrangement with its Superintendent.

N. B.—Drawing and Vocal Music do not entail any extra charge.

All charges are payable each term in advance.

The programme of studies in the College comprises three courses.

1st.—Commercial Course.

2nd.—Civil Engineering Course.

3rd.—Classical Course.

No student is admitted to any one of these courses before having given proof, by a satisfactory examination, of competent preparation to warrant his advancing to such advantageously.

The subject matter of these examinations is expressed in the programme respectively for each course.

The Commercial Course is so arranged as to enable students to embrace either or both of the remaining and superior courses. But those who desire to bring their studies to a close at this epoch have already acquired such an education as may fit them to embrace many states in life which do not require the more advanced studies.

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THE R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOLS,

have a larger attendance than the Common Schools, and under the direction of the Christian Brothers, are successfully and very satisfactorily managed. The school buildings are very inferior to those of the Common Schools. The Rev. Brothers have also an Academy on Sussex St., where an Excellent Commercial Education is imparted.

HIGHER FEMALE EDUCATION.

There are three admirable institutions in the City for the higher education of young women. The Academy on Sussex St., under the care of the Grey Nuns, the oldest and best known throughout the country; The Ottawa Ladies College (Protestant, but non-sectarian) a new and flourishing institution in Upper Town; and the *Congrégation de Notre-Dame*, on Gloucester Street, Centre Town, a branch of the well known and popular *Ville Marie* of Montreal. The latter has a magnificent Convent Building and has met with great success during the six years it has been in operation in Ottawa.

Want of space prevents our giving a further notice of these excellent establishments.

THE OTTAWA COLLEGE,

is the only University institution of which Ottawa can boast. The Ottawa College, with a University charter, granted in 1866, is under the charge of the Oblate Fathers, a class of gentlemen who have been singularly fortunate in commanding themselves to the good will of the public. Of their literary and educational attainments, no doubt has ever been expressed, and since the College under their charge was established here, they have had an uninterrupted career of success.

In 1866, the College obtained a University charter, and though the powers then conferred have not as yet been fully availed of, the time is doubtless coming when the Ottawa University will take its place among the leading educational institutions of the country. Though younger than Laval it will not therefore be inferior, and preparatory to its higher destiny we may mention that this summer a magnificent addition in the shape of a west wing is now being constructed under the direction of Mr. John Bowes, architect. This, when completed, will make the Ottawa College by long odds the largest, most commodious and by far the most complete of any educational institution in Central Canada.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL,

the property of the Roman Catholic church, and under the charge of the Grey Nuns, is situated on Bolton street in an extensive block of plain stone buildings three and a half stories high, with a frontage on Bolton street of 130 feet by 40 feet in depth. It has 15 private rooms for invalids wishing for such apartments and accommodation for 120 patients in the wards. Its medical staff consists of Dr. Hill, consulting physician, Dr. Beaubien, Dr. St. Jean, Dr. Lynn, Dr. McDonnell and Dr. Robillard. In connection with the hospital the sisterhood also maintains an Asylum for aged people in which there are at present 18 inmates.

THE CARLETON COUNTY PROTESTANT HOSPITAL

occupies a fine site at the upper end of Rideau street, Sandy Hill, overlooking the Rideau River, a salubrious and elevated position. The institution was commenced many years since for the benefit of the protestant sick of Central Canada and has all through mainly had to depend on private voluntary subscriptions for its maintenance. The original building of stone has grown far too small for the requirements of the

institution, which has been removed to new premises adjoining the old hospital, the latter being reserved as contagious diseases wards. The new building only partially constructed and occupied this year presents a handsome appearance, being of white brick four stories in height with a principal entrance from Rideau street under a handsome stone pediment. In the preparation of its plans every care has been taken to employ the most approved methods for the comfort and sanitary advantages of its inmates. Besides its fine wards it has a number of private rooms for patients which can be had for an almost nominal charge. Its medical staff comprises the leading physicians of the City.

THE ST. PATRICK'S ASYLUM

situated at the corner of Hugh and Maria Streets, is designed mainly for the support of destitute orphans of Irish Roman Catholic parents. Its good works have not been confined however to the young only, as a number of helpless old people find a comfortable resting place within its walls. Its principal support is from voluntary contributions and when first started its means were meagre in the extreme. With growing wants, however, its substance has increased and the corporation is now owner of the fine stone building within whose spacious wards, corridors and play grounds, many who would have been learning in the streets the road to the gallows are living in comfort and being educated to be useful members of society.

THE PROTESTANT ORPHANS HOME

situated on Maria Street, close to Elgin Street, is intended to supply to protestants the want which the St. Patrick's Asylum supplies to the Irish Roman Catholics. It is also chiefly supported by voluntary contributions and owes its existence to the exertions of the ladies who have its management in hand. Its premises are unpretending, but so far have answered all the requirements of the institution. There have been of late in general from 30 to 35 orphans in the home all of whom are well provided for both physically and morally. Among its chief supporter may be mentioned Mr. E. B. Eddy, of Hull, whose mammoth works are every year visited by many visitors. For a pass through the works 25 cts. is expected which goes to the benefit of the asylum.

THE MASONIC HALL

is situated at the corner of Rideau and Little Sussex streets, having its entrance from the latter street. The building, of which the Hall occupies the two upper stories, is the same in which the Union Bank Offices are situated. The hall proper is a fine chamber with a coved roof furnished in black walnut and blue leather. The carpeting is in imitation of tessellated marble in black and white diamonds. The suite of chambers contains also preparation rooms, refectory, &c. The lodges of the city are the Dalhousie No. 57, Doric No. 58, Corinthian No. 59, Civil Service No. 168, Builders No. 177, and Fidelity No. 231. The Hall is used for masonic purposes by all these lodges as well as by the Royal Arch Chapter of Carleton No. 16, and the Gedeliah Council and District Lodge.

THE ORANGE HALL

situated at the corner of O'Connor and Queen sts., is the property of the Orange Association and is a neat building 66 feet by 40 feet, 2 stories in height, constructed of white brick with limestone dressings, and cost \$1,200. The lower flat consists of one large room of good height which is frequently rented for dancing and other assemblies. The upper story contains the Lodge room with its requisite ante-rooms. It is neatly but not expensively furnished and is used by most of the lodges in the city, which are as follows: No. 119, No. 147, No. 126, No. 121, No. 227, No. 1312, No. 1341. The Ottawa Royal Scarlet Chapter, the Scott Black Preceptory and the Star Preceptory.



THE DOMINION LANDS OF CANADA.

These lands are situated in Manitoba and the North West Territories.

The system of survey is rectangular, the township being six miles square, divided into thirty-six sections of one mile square each, which latter are subdivided on the ground into quarter sections of 160 acres each.

Sections 11 and 29, amounting to 1280 acres, in each township, are dedicated to the purposes of public schools.

Sections 8 and 26 in each township represent the one-twentieth reserved throughout the "fertile belt," to the Hudson Bay Company, under the Deed of Surrender,

Dominion lands, open for sale or settlement, may be purchased for cash at one dollar per acre, may be entered by Military Bounty Warrant, or may be entered as homesteads for actual settlement.

Homestead settlers pay a fee of \$10.00 at the time of entry for the land, and are required to reside upon and cultivate the quarter-section entered as a homestead, for three years, upon which they get a patent free.

The homestead settler has also the privilege of entering for an adjoining quarter-section of land as a homestead reserve, of which he is admitted into immediate possession and cultivation, and for which, on the completion of his homestead conditions, he may acquire the full title on the payment of one dollar per acre.

Coal lands are not subject to the operation of the Homestead provisions of the Dominion Lands Act.

Persons desiring to carry on Coal mining in unsurveyed territory may apply to purchase, sending forward the description by a Dominion Land Surveyor, setting forth generally the situation and dimensions of the land, and accompanying the same by the price thereof, estimating the number of acres, which shall not exceed 640, at the rate of one dollar per acre.

The Minister of the Interior, with the view of preventing undue monopoly in Coal lands, may, in his discretion, on a township being surveyed, exempt from sale and settlement the lands in such township containing Coal, excepting those on which mining may have been carried on under the above regulation, and may subsequently sell or otherwise deal with the same in such manner as may be deemed expedient by the Governor in Council.

The Dominion Lands Act is not intended to apply to territory over which the Indian title may not at the time have been extinguished.

The above is merely a synopsis of the law embracing the policy connected with the Administration of the Dominion Lands. Persons wishing more full and complete information are referred to the Dominion Lands Act.

All communications relating generally to the Dominion Lands to be addressed to the Minister of the Interior, at Ottawa.

All specific applications to enter Surveyed Lands should be addressed to the Agent of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Canada.

By order,

J. S. DENNIS,
Surveyor-General.

Dominion Lands Office,
March, 1875.

THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO.

1875.  1875.

EXCURSIONS TO
Provincial Exhibition, Ottawa.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES
ON BOTH DAY AND NIGHT STEAMERS.

This Company will Issue Return Tickets

To persons attending the Exhibition, between Montreal, way ports and Ottawa,

AT ONE FARE.

Passengers leave by 7 a.m., or 5 p.m. trains for Lachine, to connect with steamers for Ottawa. Tickets available for passage from 20th to 30th September inclusive; may be procured at Company's Office, 13 Bonaventure street, Montreal, or on board the steamers.

R. W. SHEPHERD,

President.

CORRESPONDENCE BUREAU.

ADVERTISING, COLLECTING AND GENERAL AGENCY, OTTAWA.

The undersigned beg to announce to newspaper publishers and the commercial community generally throughout the Dominion, that they have opened an office for the transaction of business, in the above named lines, and will give prompt attention to all matters entrusted to their care.

Mr. Robertson's long connection with the press, and Mr. Grison's experience of many years among the business community of the City of Ottawa, qualify them for the prompt and efficient fulfilment of any orders with which, in their respective specialties, they may be favoured.

Particular attention will be given to the transaction of business with the Government Departments at the Capital.

Letters may be addressed to ROBERTSON & GRISON, Ottawa; or, when parties desire special communication, to ALEX. ROBERTSON, 412 Rideau-st., or L. A. GRISON, Gloucester-st., South, as the case may be.

ALEX. ROBERTSON.

L. A. GRISON.

Ottawa, Sept., 1875.

The latter preceptory meets in Rowe's Hall, Rideau street, just below the Sappers' Bridge, as does also Lodge No. 1341. Lodge No. 1312 belonging to the village of New Edinburgh, in which an Orange Hall has been built, has its place of meeting there. The entrance to the Orange Hall is from O'Connor street.

THE TEMPERANCE HALL

situated in Bell's Block, Rideau Street, opposite the Church of St. John the Evangelist, was originally constructed for a billiard room but at the expiration of the first lease was got hold of by some leading friends of the Temperance cause and converted to its present use, after being suitably renovated. The suite of chambers comprises the Hall itself, a chamber capable of holding from 800 to 1000 persons and in the flight above large refreshment rooms, kitchen, etc. The Hall is not so much used for Temple or Lodge purposes as for general and public meetings to promote temperance, and for social and literary entertainments. Sunday services and meetings are weekly held here morning, afternoon and evening. The several lodges and temples have their private weekly places of meeting in various sections of the city. They are as follows:—The Irish Catholic Temperance Society, the Hibernian Temperance Benefit Society, the Bytown Division 224 Sons of Temperance, the Chaudière Sons of Temperance, the Cameron Temple, I.O.G.T., Elliot Temple, I.O.G.T., Enterprise Temple, I.O.G.T., Ottawa City Temple I.O.G.T., Ottawa Cold Water Temple I.O.G.T., Excel-sior Lodge B.A.O.G.T., Ottawa United Abstinence Society.

THE ODD FELLOWS' HALL

Is situated on Rideau street; immediately over Temperance Hall, admitted to be the finest one in the Dominion as regards its internal style and general furnishing. The Loyal Metropolitan Lodge No. 50, C.O.O.F. M.U. meets every alternate Friday, at 7 30 p.m. The Loyal Unity Lodge No. 67, C.O.O.F. M.U. meets on Monday, 29th inst. and each alternate Monday, at 7 30 p.m.

THE RIDEAU CLUB

incorporated in 1865 has its quarters at present in a building erected for their use adjoining the Queen Restaurant at the Corner of Metcalfe and Wellington Streets. They will, however, remove shortly to their own Club House now in course of erection on the opposite corner of the same streets. The new building which is of white brick with limestone dressings, is laid out with every convenience found in first-class places of this nature.

THE CARLETON CLUB

a more recently organized but very popular institution, has its chambers adjoining the Commercial House, Elgin Street, opposite the Post Office. This is but a temporary resting place, however, as a fine new building for their accommodation is in course of construction on Wellington Street, facing the Eastern Block of the Government Buildings and commanding a fine view of the east portion of the city and some admirable ones of the surrounding country. Every care has been taken in the preparation of the designs for the new building which, when finished, promises to be as complete in its arrangements as any Club House in the Country.

THE CURLING CLUB.

The "roaring game" has many votaries in Ottawa, notably among them His Excellency the Governor General who has a fine rink on his own grounds at Rideau Hall and to whom the Curlers of the Capital and their visitors are indebted for many hospitalities. The curling rink of the Club is situated on Slater Street just above O'Connor Street, and during the winter is well patronized. It has been the scene of many a tight contest, and as the popularity of the game does not decline, many more may be expected.

CRICKET.

Cricket in Ottawa scarcely holds its own as it should although the few clubs in the City can boast of players of no mean skill and their teams in all matches give a good account of themselves. The clubs, however, possess no ground of their own which is always a drawback. At Rideau there is an excellent ground both in extent and the manner in which it is kept. This His Excellency has virtually put at the disposal of the club and almost all matches played in Ottawa take place there.

BASE BALL.

has of late been much popularized here and in consequence the cricket clubs have become weaker. The Base Ball Clubs have the advantage of having good grounds, well laid out with stands and other conveniences thereon which are situated on the Stewart Estate, within a few minutes walk of the most central portion of the City. There are several clubs possessing capital teams which have been found tough opponents of the best clubs both in Ontario and Quebec.

THE LACROSSE CLUBS

are several in number and well kept up. This National game in fact was a favorite in Ottawa before it was at all known in Western Canada and but little played in the East. Its practitioners have a great advantage in requiring no particularly kept ground for their game, the favorite resort of the players for practice being Cartier Square. The match games of the clubs are generally played, however, on the Base Ball grounds which being enclosed gives the contestants an opportunity to get gate money.

THE EXHIBITION GROUND

is the property of the Ottawa Agricultural Society, an institution founded some ten years ago through the energy of its present President, the Hon. Jas. Skend, and a few other gentlemen, their object being to establish at the Capital a yearly display, which should be to Central Canada what the Provincial Exhibition is to the Province of Ontario.

The grounds in extent occupy about 27 acres, and are situated a mile from the City on the bank of the Rideau Canal. No site on which the Provincial Exhibition has been held could be better adapted for the purpose. The ground is dry, level, and sufficiently irregular in form to prevent its looking stiff or formal, and its immediate proximity to a large body of water guarantees its coolness in the hottest and driest weather. To pedestrians and carriages it affords three avenues of approach, viz: the Bank Street Road, Elgin Street, leading from the Russell House through a newly opened thoroughfare, which debouches on the Bank Street Road close to the grounds. These two roads are about equal in length.

The third route is by the Canal which, to many people, will be the most pleasant.

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**OTTAWA CANCER CURE,
DR. WOOD.
CURE WARRANTED.**

NOONAN'S SALOON, Luncheon and Oyster Rooms, Sparks-street, West. Meals at all hours on the shortest notice, and at reasonable charges.

**ROBERTSON & GRISON,
General Agents & Accountants,
OTTAWA.**

FLORENCE HOTEL, Sparks-street, one door from the corner of Bank Street. First class accommodation and moderate charges. THOS. COWAN, Proprietor.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

MAIN OFFICE

METCALFE STREET.

BRANCH OFFICES:

Parliament Building, Russell House, Union House, Clarendon House, Albion Hotel, Battle Bros., Rideau Street; Queen's Wharf, Duke Street, Chaudiere; Hamilton Bros., Sussex Street; and all Railway Stations. Also, have opened an

OFFICE AT THE EXHIBITION,

where Messages can be promptly transmitted to all parts of Canada, United States, and with Cables to Europe, Cuba, &c.

Tariff from Exhibition to Ottawa, . . . 10 cts. | Other parts of Canada, 25 cts.
G. F. MAUDONALD, Local Manager. N. W. BETHUNE, District Supt.

1875. — SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. — 1875.

ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

THE OLD RELIABLE LINE OF UNIFORM GAUGE WITH THE GRAND TRUNK R.Y.

35 Miles Shorter from all Points EAST and 9 Miles Shorter from all Points WEST to OTTAWA via PRESCOTT.

4 Passenger Trains each way daily, making faster time and better connections than any other Line.

SLEEPING CARS BY NIGHT AND PALACE CARS BY DAY.

Connection with Grand Trunk Trains and Royal Mail Line of Steamers certain. Passengers leaving Montreal or Toronto by Saturday evening trains come through to Ottawa Sunday morning.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PRESCOTT JUNCTION.

Freight Through to Ottawa by this Line without Transhipment.

DURING EXHIBITION WEEK 6 TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leaving Prescott at

a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
2:00	4:40	7:45	11:00	1:20	4:25	7:30	11:00	2:00	5:15	7:20	9:30

Arriving in Ottawa at

a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	
6:30	7:25	10:45	1:45	4: 0	7:10	10:00	1:15	4:35	8:00	10:00	1:45

MONTREAL TIME.

A landing at which passengers can alight and freight and live stock be unloaded has been erected on the line near Billings' Bridge, distant from Exhibition Grounds about three-fourths of a mile over an excellent road. All trains stop at Exhibition Landing. No change of cars by this route.

THOS REYNOLDS.

Managing Director, Ottawa.

J. M. TAYLOR,
Gen'l Freight Agt., Ottawa and Prescott.

A. G. PEDEEN,
Secy. & Treas., and Gen'l Passenger Agt., Ottawa.

Ottawa, Canada, Sept., 1875.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.



WESTERN DEPARTMENTAL BLOCK, OTTAWA.

Minister of Militia and Defence..... Hon. W. B. VAIL.
 Deputy of "..... Lieut-Col. Hon C. E. Panet.
 Major General Commanding Militia..... E. SELBY SMITH.
 Adjutant General of Militia..... Lt-Col WALKER POWELL.
 Aide-de-Camp to Major General..... Capt The Honorable MILES STAPLETON.

OFFICE OF MINISTER OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

Clerks.—Benjamin Sulte, J. R. E. Chapleau and Henry D. Lane.
Messenger.—John W. Gow.

ACCOUNT BRANCH.

Chief Financial Officer.—Lt Col J MACPHERSON.
Clerks.—O. H. O'Meara, W. H. Aumond, F. X. Huot and A. Benoit.
Messenger.—Napoleon Cassault.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Military Secretary to Adjutant General.—Lieut-Col STUART.
Chief Clerk.—W. R. WRIGHT.
Clerks.—Major MacDonald, Grant Seymour, F. X. Lambert, G. E. M. Sherwood, O. Junot, T. C. Larose
 Colin Campbell, (Ass't Paymaster, R N), Private Secretary to the Minister.
Messengers.—U Dion and M Ryan.

STORE BRANCH.

Superintendent of Stores.—Lieut-Col THOS WILY.
Clerks.—Chas Walkem, G Grant and Joseph Yeomans.

Deputy Adjutants General, Brigade Majors and Paymasters, showing Districts, &c

No. AND NAME OF DISTRICT.	DEPUTY ADJUTANTS GENERAL.	BRIGADE MAJORS.	PAYMASTERS.
No. 1 London.....	Lt-Col J B Taylor	Lt-Col J Moffatt.....	Major F B Leys.....
" Stratford.....	" W S Durie.....	" Robert S Service	Major W N Alger
" 2 Toronto.....	"	" R B Denison	
" Hamilton.....		" H V Villiers	
" 3 Kingston.....	Lt-Col S P Jarvis, CMG.....	" Phillip	Lt-Col M W Strange
" 4 Cobourg.....		Major Smith	
" 5 Brookville.....	" Jackson	Major J Mattice	
" 5 Montreal.....	" Fletcher, CMG.....	Lt-Col Bacon.....	Major T Amyrauld
" "	" A C de Harwood	Major Hon M Aylmer	
" "	"	Lt-Col King	
" 7 Quebec.....	" L A Cassault, CMG	D'Orsenneens de Bellefeuille	
" Lewis.....	"	" Hanson	Major W H Brehaut
" 8 Fredericton.....	" G J Maunsell	" Lamontagne	Major W H Forest
" 9 Halifax, N. S.	Col J W Laurie	" Duchesnay	
G. T. R. Brigade.....		" J A Inches	Lt-Col W T Baird
" 10 Fort Garry.....	Lt-Col Osborne Smith, CMG	" A C Otty	
" 11 Victoria, B.C.	" O F Houghton	" C McCulley	
" 12 Charlottetown	Hon J Hamilton	" T Milsom	Major O J Macdonald
P. E. I.	Gray, CMG	" C Sawyer	
		" C Raad	
		" Worsley	
			Capt Mallandain

EXHIBITION PROGRAMME.

ADMISSION TO THE GROUNDS.

Non-members 25 cents each time of entering grounds, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Must come provided with proper change. Carriages and horsemen not admitted.

Members on payment of subscriptions will be furnished with four tickets, each to admit once and be given up at the gate. If more tickets are desired they must be paid for as by non-members.

Life members will be furnished with badges to admit during the show.

Delegates and press representatives will present themselves on arrival at the Secretary's office and receive tickets or badges.

Attendants on stock or articles will be admitted *with the article* without ticket, and on following days furnished with tickets bearing attendant's name, not transferable, good for three admissions daily during the show.

PROGRAMME.

Monday, September 20th.—General admission, 25 cents. Final reception and arrangement of articles for the Exhibition.

Tuesday, 21st.—Judges meet in Committee Rooms and make arrangements to enter on their duties.

Annual meeting of Fruit Growers Association at seven p. m., in Court House, Daly street.

Wednesday, 22nd.—Judges will complete their awards as early as possible.

All buildings and grounds open to visitors.

Annual meeting of Entomological Society at 3 p. m., in Court House, Daly street.

Annual meeting of Provincial Agricultural Association, to elect auditors, decide on next place of exhibition and other business, at 7 p. m., in Court House, Daly street.

Thursday, 23rd.—Delivery of annual address by President.

Exhibition of prize animals in ring at 2 p. m.

Annual meeting of Mechanic's Institute Association at 7 p.m., in Court House, Daly street.

Friday, 24th.—Exhibition officially closed at 2 p.m., after which hour exhibitors may remove their property.

Saturday, 25th.—Treasurer commences paying premiums.

Exhibitors remove all articles from grounds and buildings.

Gates kept closed, and only those who have business to transact admitted.

THE EXHIBITION ANNUAL.

The publisher has been compelled, for the want of time, to suppress, many matters of local interest; but he trusts that by the attention he has given to local matters it will be seen by every reader that the general design of the "Annual" is such as to make a useful publication. To those gentlemen who have patronised his effort he returns his sincere thanks, and he begs to inform the public that

NEXT YEAR

The "Annual" will contain a full guide to the locality, wherever it may be in which, the Exhibition is to be held, with the addition of a brief history of the Association, and such other matter as may be of interest to its patrons.

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
412 Rideau St., Ottawa.



INSPECTION OF

Weights and Measures and Gas.

THE Acts XXXVI. Vic., caps. 47 and 48, will go into operation on the 1st of July, 1875, under the Proclamation published in the *Canada Gazette* of 26th December, 1874.

After that date all duties of Excise heretofore computed by the old wine gallon will be computed—as provided in the Acts above cited—by the Imperial gallon, and the rate of duty per Imperial gallon will be as follows:—

On Spirits, subject to 75 cents per wine gallon, 90 cents per Imperial gallon.

On Petroleum, subject to 5 cents per wine gallon, 6 cents per Imperial gallon.

On beer brewed from other material than malt, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per wine gallon, 3 and nine-tenths per Imperial gallon.

It will be observed that, in accordance with the provisions of the law, the rate of duty per Imperial gallon is arrived at by adding *one-fifth* of the rate per wine gallon.

Quantities stated in wine gallons may be reduced to Imperial gallons by deducting one-sixth, or the quantity stated in Imperial gallons may be reduced to wine gallons by adding *one-fifth* thus:—

20 Imperial gallons = 24 Wine gallons.

24 Wine do = 20 Imperial gallons.

A. BRUNEL,
Commissioner Inland Revenue.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,
MARCH 20th, 1875.



DEPARTMENT OF MARINE & FISHERIES,
FISHERIES BRANCH,

OTTAWA, 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1875.

PUBLIC NOTICE relating to FISHERIES and FISHING in the respective Provinces forming the Dominion of Canada.

The undersigned is directed by the Minister to call the attention of all persons concerned, and the public generally, to the following provisions of the Fishery Laws and Regulations :—

Net FISHING for SALMON is prohibited—

In Quebec and Ontario, from 31st July to 1st May ;

In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, from 15th August to 1st March.

ANGLING for SALMON is prohibited—

In Quebec and Ontario, from 1st September to 1st May ;

In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, from 1st September to 1st February.

FISHING for SPECKLED TROUT, BROOK or RIVER TROUT, with nets or other apparatus is forbidden at all times. ANGLING for the same with hook and line, extends from 1st January to 15th September in Quebec and Ontario.

Schedule of Close-seasons for OTHER FISH in Ontario and Quebec :—

WHITEFISH :—10th November to 1st December.

SALMON TROUT, LAKE TROUT or "LUNGE" :—15th October to 1st December.

PICKFREL (*Dorée*) AND MASKINONGE :—15th April to 15th May.

BASS :—15th May to 15th June.

Fishing by means of nets and other apparatus (except in the tidal deep-sea fisheries) without Leases or Licenses from the Department of Marine and Fisheries, is prohibited in the waters of Québec and Ontario.

All applications for Leases or Licenses, or any other communications relating to Fisheries, should be addressed to the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries.

THE
RUSSELL HOUSE,
OTTAWA, CANADA.

This is the largest and most commodious House in the City. It is fitted, furnished and kept as an unexceptionable

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

—COMBINING—

MODERN ELEGANCE, COMFORT AND ECONOMY.

During the sittings of Parliament, the "Russell" is the grand focus of political gossip, fashion and gayety.

IT HAS AMPLE ACCOMMODATION FOR

FIVE HUNDRED GUESTS.
AND IS DELIGHTFULLY AND CENTRALLY SITUATED,

Being in close proximity to the

Parliament Buildings, Post Office & all Points of Interest.

J. A. GOUIN,

Proprietor.

THE QUEEN RESTAURANT,

72 TO 78 WELLINGTON STREET, CORNER OF METCALFE,

Ottawa.

M. KAVANAGH,

PROPRIETOR.

LUNCHEONS, with every delicacy appropriate to the season.

Private Dinner Parties

served in *recherche* style, in a large and splendidly furnished Dining Room, capable of seating fifty or sixty guests.

PIC-NIC OR PRIVATE PARTIES supplied on the shortest notice, at reasonable rates.

From the first February next, the rooms now occupied by the Rideau Club, will be fitted up for the reception of Guests; and gentlemen connected with the Legislature, or having business with the Government, will find them exceptionally convenient on account of their situation,

Immediately Fronting Parliament Square.

M. KAVANAGH.

Ottawa, Sept., 1875.

THE TIMES AND THE HANSARD.

THE TIMES is the only Morning Paper published in the City
of Ottawa.

Daily Edition 8¢ per annum. | Weekly Edition 81 per annum.

THE TIMES is read by the best families in the city, has the largest general circulation in the Ottawa Valley, and is taken by Members of Parliament and public men generally throughout the Dominion. It will be found upon the breakfast table at the hotels, and on all the morning trains. It is therefore an excellent advertising medium.

Exhibitors having announcements to make respecting their goods or their business will find it to their advantage to make them in the columns of THE TIMES.

The Publishers of THE TIMES are the Contractors for the printing of the

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES, or the CANADA HANSARD.

They are enabled to offer

**"The Times" for one year and One Bound Copy of
the Parliamentary Debates,**

FOR THE LOW PRICE OF \$7.00.

THE DEBATES will form a volume of from thirteen hundred to fifteen hundred pages, and will be finished complete with alphabetical index in stiff paper binding.

MACLEAN, ROGER & Co.,

Publishers.

MacLEAN, ROGER & Co.,
PARLIAMENTARY AND DEPARTMENTAL PRINTERS,
BOOK BINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

AND

PUBLISHERS OF THE TIMES,

WELLINGTON ST., OPPOSITE THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Ottawa, Sept. 20, 1875.